

Delia School Hi-Lites

(A. I. D. Staples)

And now to strike a sentimental and more serious note, we shall try to describe to you the way the people of Delia community commemorated the 42nd anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, which ended World War I—the day that is now called Remembrance Day—to help us keep fresh in our memories those young men and women who gave their lives that we might enjoy this wonderful new country of ours.

Many from the village and surrounding farms gathered in our new community hall around 10 a.m. Veterans of "1" came in (Delia), the Calgary Highlanders (Millia), members of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and the little man of the Navy League who ended World War I—the fall in outside on main street, and later marched into the hall, led by three members of the Calgary Highlanders. The parade was led by the distinguished drummer Dominie Kresgen, and two pipers, Jimmie Shepherd from near Glasgow, Scotland, and Archie Jamieson, originally from Manitoba.

The Hall was beautifully decorated during the previous evening by members of the Canadian Legion, Delia No. 61. The background of the stage was covered with red, white and crepe paper of the Union Jack and of Prince Philip, centered by the Legion Shield. This Shield was flanked by wreaths

of poppies. Mr. Lynn Turner, our United Church minister, gave an impressive and sincere address. His theme, "A Double Poppy," showed careful preparation. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stinson were seated on the platform, to represent, respectively, the Ladies' Auxiliary and the Canadian Legion. Bob being a life member of this Veterans' organization.

The three services were represented by "O, Canada" followed by the "Flag Salute" and the Creed.

The secretary, Mrs. Chester Cammidge, read the minutes of the October meeting, and in the absence of the treasurer, gave the financial statement.

The business of the day was then taken up.

The opening of the Senior Citizens' Hall was discussed, and different members offered to bring the required cookies and squares. It was decided to send a number of suitable articles to Oliver Mental Home at Edmonton for their annual bazaar. Fifteen dollars were donated to the library in Delia. The roll call was taken with "The job I like best."

The surprise parcel was won by Mrs. Anna Beaton, and the drawing of a new vacuum cleaner with God Save Our Queen.

A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. Joe Fuller, Mrs. Elsie Hiley, and Mrs. Jimmy Fulton.

Our visitor was Iobell Sinclair.

The "Lucky 13" met at the Majestic School auditorium on the afternoon of the 13th, with seventeen members present. The president, Penny Limpert, opened the meeting with "O, Canada" followed by the "Flag Salute" and the Creed.

The secretary, Beverly Cammidge, read the minutes of the last meeting.

The business of the day was taken up, followed by the roll call, which was taken with "My Mother's maiden name."

Lynda Sweep read a paper on Home Economics.

The meeting closed with God Save Our Queen, and a work period was called, followed by games; and the older members helped the supper were "hot dogs" and pop to the club members, and coffee and "hot dogs" and cookies to the visitors. There were twelve visitors.

The line of the "Brewers" from the "Big" War (1914-1918) Joseph McGibbon, who hails from Ireland (he couldn't help that) another member of the First Contingent, and another, 1914 Heiler's grand-daughter, young Archie McLaren, Sen; Archie has just returned from a trip as his home—Scotland—says the "Scotch" is a lot weaker than it used to be; that lively lady, Jack McEwen; those two Nova Islanders, Mr. Joseph Fulton, and Mr. Yeo; Kim and Robert Stinson, who recently operated at the Colonel Belcher Hospital in Calgary (the Soldiers never die!). That's it, Boys—and No Retirees! Retirees—and no names omitted—intentionally. Stay to attention—and answer, "Yes, Sir!"

And now to conclude with an Irish question, and its answer: "We who?" Auf Zu! Beirten.

Majestic-Farrell Lake Women's Institute

The Majestic-Farrell Lake W.I. held the Sept. meeting at the home of Mrs. J. Fulton, with thirteen members and one visitor present.

The president, Mrs. George McKay, opened the meeting with "O, Canada" followed by the "Flag Salute" and the Creed.

The secretary, Mrs. Chester Cammidge, read the minutes of the October meeting, and in the absence of the treasurer, gave the financial statement.

The business of the day was then taken up.

The opening of the Senior Citizens' Hall was discussed, and different members offered to bring the required cookies and squares. It was decided to send a number of suitable articles to Oliver Mental Home at Edmonton for their annual bazaar. Fifteen dollars were donated to the library in Delia. The roll call was taken with "The job I like best."

The surprise parcel was won by Mrs. Anna Beaton, and the drawing of a new vacuum cleaner with God Save Our Queen.

A delicious lunch was served by the hostesses, Mrs. Joe Fuller, Mrs. Elsie Hiley, and Mrs. Jimmy Fulton.

Our visitor was Iobell Sinclair.

Majestic W.I. Girls' Club

The "Lucky 13" met at the Majestic School auditorium on the afternoon of the 13th, with seventeen members present. The president, Penny Limpert, opened the meeting with "O, Canada" followed by the "Flag Salute" and the Creed.

The secretary, Beverly Cammidge, read the minutes of the last meeting.

The business of the day was taken up, followed by the roll call, which was taken with "My Mother's maiden name."

Lynda Sweep read a paper on Home Economics.

The meeting closed with God Save Our Queen, and a work period was called, followed by games; and the older members helped the supper were "hot dogs" and pop to the club members, and coffee and "hot dogs" and cookies to the visitors. There were twelve visitors.

The Line Fence Act

Who is to pay for the cost of erecting a line or boundary fence? Who is to pay for the cost of erecting and repair of this fence? Answers to these and other questions are to be found in the Line Fence Act, says C. H. Macdonald, solicitor with the Alberta Department of Agriculture.

The Act, passed in 1908, states that any owners or occupiers of adjoining parcels of land want to erect a line or boundary fence for the advantage of both, they must bear the expense of erection, maintenance and a repair in equal shares. When the fence is erected only one party the cost does not have to share in the cost of erecting or maintaining it. If, however, the adjoining land owner subsequently derives any benefit or advantage from the fence he must then pay half the present value of the fence and share equally from then on in the cost of maintenance and repair.

A joining land owners or (Continued Next Column)

Seedling Winter Wheat Under Drought Conditions

Research Station Weekly Letter

Lethbridge, Alberta

D. T. Anderson, Agricultural Engineer

Unfavorable results of a seedling test can be attributed to several factors such as poor quality seed, the range of disease and insects, and improper seed placement. Undoubtedly the uneven emergence of winter wheat that resulted on many fields in northern Alberta this fall is a result of unsuitable seed practices under drought conditions. The explanation is a rugged stand on a field suggests that cultural practices should be reviewed and revised where necessary.

Good seed selection for winter wheat starts early in the fall season. Summer-fallow operations should provide good seed material, protection against insects, and moisture in the soil at the depth to which the seed is to be placed. This latter factor is especially important in shallow-fallow conditions during the final stages of summer-fallowing and seed bed preparation.

The sowing of different seedling operations to provide good placement under conditions is illustrated by data taken this fall from comparative plots at the Lethbridge Research Station.

Plots having average 25 plants per square foot were found on plots seeded with a double-disk drill, 100 lb. of seed, averaging 53 and 55 plants per square foot on plots seeded with a disk-draw and a deep-furrow drill, respectively.

The furrow drill appears to be the best of the three, and, if carefully operated, will leave a covering of 2-3 inches of soil creosol. Dry surface soil is deposited in ridges between the rows. On the other hand, the depth of operation of the double-disk drill does not exceed about three inches since the operator cover the seed to the depth of operation.

Shallow tillage during summer-fallowing and seed bed preparation followed by the use of the furrow drill to place the seed into firm, moist soil without covering the seed excessively provides insurance against the effects of drought during the late summer and fall.

(Continued from previous column)

acceptors should also appoint an arbitrator when they cannot agree upon the quality of the fence to be erected, the expenses that will be incurred in erecting and maintaining it or the proper location for it. If one of the parties refuses to appoint an arbitrator within 48 hours after he has received a demand to this effect from the other party, the latter may apply to a justice of the peace. The justice of the peace, upon request, will appoint an arbitrator for the party who failed to do so himself.

After having heard both parties and having revised the facts of the case, the arbitrator will place the matter in the direction of it. If, however, they are unable to agree, they may appoint an umpire to make the decision. The arbitrator points out that a direction by the arbitrators or by an umpire is binding to all parties concerned.

A copy of the Line Act may be obtained for the nominal fee of 5¢ from the Queen's Printer, 10355-6 104 Street, Edmonton.

Difficulties on the ladder of success are much sharper on the way down.

There is a difference between good, sound reasons and reasons that sound good.



This is the Envoy Light Van which will be sold across Canada by General Motors dealers. The Van is built in England by Vauxhall Motors Limited and is designed for efficient, economical commercial use.



World Trade in Wheat

Official figures show wheat world stock and flour trade in 1959 of 4.1 billion bushels in 1959. It is the largest wheat trade in the world. This is slightly above last year's figure and only 7 million bushels below the record of 4.2 billion bushels in 1958.

The pattern of trade, however, is not the same. The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

The largest wheat trade in 1959 was 1.5 billion bushels, or 36 per cent of the total. This is a record for the world trade in wheat.

ENVOY VAN

which is especially interesting, dominated last year's trade in wheat and flour in Western Europe. Imports into the latter, particularly in the three southern countries France, Italy and Spain which accounted for most of the reduction, both in quantity and quality are lower than last year.

In what extent Canada will benefit from the larger wheat movement remains to be seen, but she has already made slight better start, shipments of wheat and flour to approximately the end of October totalling 75.7 million bushels as against 73.7 million bushels shipped during the same period in 1959.

Canadian agriculture is characterized by richness, usually elevated, fertile and varied.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

is, once again, the highest import requirements of Asia in this time of Western Europe as well. Here, particularly in the three southern countries France, Italy and Spain which accounted for most of the reduction, both in quantity and quality are lower than last year.

In what extent Canada will benefit from the larger wheat movement remains to be seen, but she has already made slight better start, shipments of wheat and flour to approximately the end of October totalling 75.7 million bushels as against 73.7 million bushels shipped during the same period in 1959.

Canadian agriculture is characterized by richness, usually elevated, fertile and varied.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

The outlook for the expected rise in wheat prices is expected to show a substantial rise over the 1959-60 season with a possible increase of 75 million bushels. If this level is reached it will expand the previous record level by close to 70 million bushels.

SAVE MONEY ON THESE "BARGAIN-COUNTER" OFFERS

THIS NEWSPAPER FOR ONE FULL YEAR, WITH . . .

OFFER No

Thrifty sewing



Easy, thrifty gown - is yard for top, 3/4 yard contrast for band of fabric that looks like gussets. Easy embroidery.

Practical, party pretty. Top. Pattern 7394 (transfer pattern of paper and three embroidery motifs 2 1/2 x 9 1/2 inches); directions.

Band thirty-three cent (cous) for this pattern (dresses cannot be accepted). Print plainly. Name, Address, Pattern Number, to: Household Arts, Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W. Toronto

New, young, smart
PRINTED PATTERN



4860
1/2 sizes
14-24

Side-bustling shapes a dainty glimmering skirt-perfect line for the future. Little Regency's Tote too, peppy's clever V-detail. Choose the milky trend.

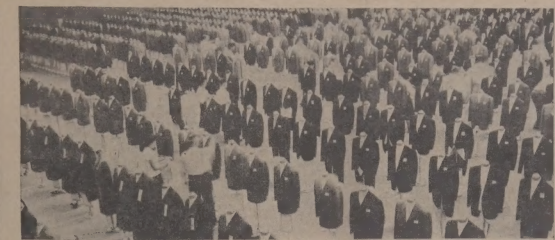
Printed Pattern 4860. Half Size 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2. Size 14 1/2 requires 3 1/2 yards 2 1/2-inch fabric.

Send forty cents (40c) in coin (change cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Please print plainly. Name, Address, Style Number, to: Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Department P.P.L., 60 Front Street, W. Toronto

by Anne Adams



Col. Joseph Mohr, spokesman of the Congo, leaves Taitet. Rabbits, herons, in Leopoldville.



HEADLESS ARMY - Drawn up like some regiment of headless soldiers, this array of raincoat lads Tokyo's Taito Gymnasium with the latest in men's fashions. Examiners pass among the 800 dummies to pick the top tailor.

Helping hands reach to the land of midnight sun

From a rugged corner of the under-explored prairie of Alberta which marks the Canadian-U.S. Frontier, to an isolated reindeer camp in the mystic "Land of the Midnight Sun" there extends an invisible band of "helping hands". These are the hands of children, bringing comfort and hope to the helpless and hopeless in distant lands. . . . They are the hands of children who share the lonely hours of men and women in their twilight years. They are the hands of children extended in welcome to hospitalized arrivals in a strange, new land. . . . These are the hands of Alberta children in the vast fellowship of Junior Red Cross.

With an enthusiasm which only the young can attain, these children are playing a leading role in achieving world peace through projects which vary as sharply as the shapes and colors of the shimmering Northern Lights which embrace the great seas.

From a reindeer station 200 miles north of the Arctic Circle Eskimo children in Junior Red Cross are a shining story of life in the Arctic region, where "round-up" time means herding and branding reindeer instead of cattle, and a snugly rug serves as a year-round highway.

Describing their school at an Arctic outpost, they say: Our first school was an old Quonset hut, called quiet here. Now we have a nice, new school building painted green outside and inside. Last year our Junior Red Cross decided to help refugees in Algeria. We sent in money to buy milk for the children and are making clothes for them because we like to help other children.

Tokyo, Japan. . . . Port Good Hope. . . . Port Norman. . . . These are the homes of Junior Red Cross members attending the largest school in the Arctic Circle. Telling of their life in a brand new town they write: "We are Eskimo and Indian children, who attend school at Inuvik. Our town is brand new. When government buildings became aware that part of Alaska was giving little the details of the Alaskan River they decided to build a new town to be a better modern facility. . . . We have a new house and central heating. Our new school is the largest building in the Arctic Circle. It has 200 rooms and can accommodate 700 students."

We like to belong to the Junior Red Cross and enjoy reading the magazine. Our principal told us about the good done by the Red Cross all over the world. We have made craft articles, parkas, mukluks and other things for the International Craft Display! This year we saved money to buy milk for babies in Algeria.

Telling of their activities in a now-famous Alaska town Junior Red Cross members in Frank, Alaska, report:

"We have a six-room school but have been members of Junior Red Cross for 13 years and would like to continue."

"Our school is in the town of Frank, situated at the base of the Teton Mountains. Thousands of people visit the spot each year to look at the valley filled high with huge boulders, none as big as a house, which mark the grave of the former town of Frank."

Junior Red Cross members in Connecticut School, Madison, Conn., are one of the youngest "editorial staffs" on any newspaper in Canada. Telling their experiences as "journalists" these members write:

"We, the grade 6 pupils of Connecticut School, Madison, Conn., publish a paper called the Connecticut Flyer three times a year as our Junior Red Cross project."

"Our editorial staff is patterned after that of a regular newspaper. Everyone contributes to this project. When the staff finishes assignments ahead of the others they are permitted to work on the paper on their own or assignments in the classroom."

"The paper contains an foot-entire pages with a front page designed by our class artist. The articles contributed cover historical events of local nature, creative writing, poetry, etc."

"We find this project of tremendous value in developing a good sense of organization and interests in many fields. A great deal of research goes into the editing."

Similar stories of Junior Red Cross activity are being written each day in classrooms throughout Alberta where over 72,000 students are working both during and after school hours to promote good health, provide voluntary service in their community and foster international friendship with classmates around the world. - News of the North, Yellowknife, N.W.T.

Grant enables further research on high blood pressure

A research project that may yield results of eventual benefit to some victims of high blood pressure has begun at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. The project also has important implications in the field of mental illness.

A grant of \$40,200 has been awarded by the National Institute of Health, Bethesda, Maryland, to Dr. V. R. Woodford, assistant professor of biochemistry, in that he may carry on the work. The amount will be paid over a

three-year period and \$3,025 has been provided so far.

Dr. Woodford will study the biological synthesis of noradrenaline and adrenaline, two chemical compounds produced by the adrenal glands.

Noradrenaline is also produced by certain nerves and it's believed it has something to do with the transmission of nerve impulses in these nerves. Adrenaline is used



The Bible today

The Church in India, after 60 years of Missionary activity in that country numbers more than one million people in a population of over ten millions and is still an area of rapid growth. There are a great variety of languages spoken. Following the original translation of the Bible into Assamese in 1832, the whole Bible exists in six languages of which the latest is Lushai issued in 1909. The New Testament exists in 13 languages and at least one book has been published in 14 more tongues.

The Gospel of Luke, in Khasi Naga, for Manipur and Bang for Assam were added during 1909.

The Rev. W. J. Gidycz, Translation Adviser to the Bible Society of India and Ceylon reports that he is to launch with translators in 41 languages in Assam. When a translators conference was held over 40 delegates attended, of whom five were missionaries. This means that the main initiative for Bible translation has passed into the hands of the Natives and this is of the utmost importance for future progress.

Suggested Bible Readings
Sunday - 1 Corinthians 1:1-23
Monday - Luke 2:1-12
Tuesday - Nehemiah 9:1-18
Wednesday - Nehemiah 9:18-23
Thursday - Luke 14:1-29
Friday - Kings 14:1-29
Saturday - James 7:1-17



DR. V. R. WOODFORD

by the body as one of the regulators of the metabolism of exohydrates.

Sometimes, the body overproduces adrenaline. "In certain cases chemical changes occur and there have been associated with the change certain forms of mental illness," Dr. Woodford said.

An overproduction of adrenaline has also been associated with certain forms of high blood pressure.

It's hoped that additional knowledge of the mechanism by which the body produces adrenaline and noradrenaline may lead to better methods of treatment of the disease conditions that are caused by overproduction," Dr. Woodford said. "Perhaps sometime in the future a drug might be developed that will slow down the production of the two hormones when such a step is necessary."

Avoiding of the grant for the project also makes possible the purchase of certain expensive equipment and the securing of additional trained personnel.

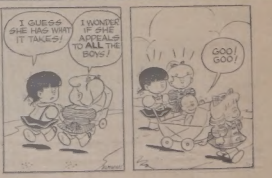
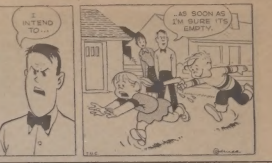
The British captured Gibraltar from Spain in 1704.

Estonian seaman Victor Jaanmäe, 29, is photographed at the Immigration Service office in Link after he jumped Nikita Khrushchev's ship the Baltika.

OUR TOWN--With the Humbys--by McClelland



NAPOLEON--With Uncle Elby--by McBride



A tall tale

It has been reported that the average Canadian of today is taller than his father. Also, father was taller than his grandfather. Not only is today's Canadian taller, but he is living 10 years longer than his father and exceeds the longevity of his grandfather by some 20 years.

Lined below are a few reasons why this is so:

- (a) Application of our knowledge of vitamins and other nutrients.
- (b) Scientific control of nutrition as it is applied to infants and adolescents.
- (c) Control by wonder drugs and other medical inventions of infectious diseases of childhood.

Crochet quickies



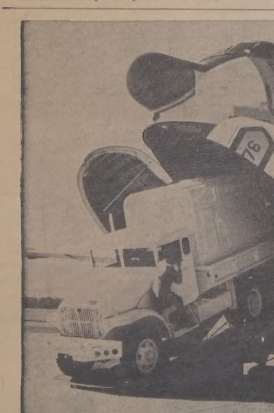
Sunday-prettiest or everyday hats! They frame a child's face, softly-protect ears, too. JIFFY, warm, thirty! Crochet bow-trimmed cap, flower-beret, beanie of knitting worsted—chance! Pattern 7066; child's 4-6-12 year sizes included.

Send thirty-five cents (total for this pattern (patterns cannot be accepted). Print plainity data name, address, code number, send order to:

Hammond Air Department
Newmont P.P.A.,
69 Front Street, W., Toronto



BUTTERFLY STROKE—Mermad with wings, Sandy Law gives her own version of the butterfly stroke. She entertains visitors at Westl Waches Springs, Fla. With her air hose handy she stays under like a fish.



CAPABLE OF HEAVY LOADS—Canadian Army Signal Corps vehicle is loaded aboard U.S.A.F. C-124 Globemaster at RCAF Station, Trenton, Ont. The U.S.A.F. C-124 is loaded with air freight from Trenton to the Congo. These aircraft are capable of carrying vehicles too large for RCAF air transport.



MORE THAN 250 PRINTS of the latest National Film Board productions are being placed in distribution in the three prairie provinces to provide improved film service for prairie organizations. At Montreal headquarters of the National Film Board, Miss Vilma Ulconne makes a last minute check before dispatching the prints to western film outlets.

National Film Board productions available

Saskatoon—Twenty of the National Film Board's latest productions will soon be available for widespread distribution in the three prairie provinces. It was announced by John Duckrope, NFB prairie regional supervisor.

This important extension of 16mm film distribution service will be a co-operative effort with the National Film Board, Film Federation, local film councils and libraries in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta as participants.

"The new service will make available 250 prints of some of the film Board's latest releases," Mr. Duckrope said. "The prints will be available for loan through 1967."

local film councils and libraries at a time most convenient to the borrower.

Mr. Duckrope mentioned two lines of particular interest to prairie viewers which will be available under this new distribution plan. One is entitled "Teamwork in Farm Research." It was produced at the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon and will be released for the first time when the new distribution service goes into effect.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

Good temper, like a sunny day, sheds a ray of brightness over everything it is the sweetest of all and the softer of diamonds.

The worst-tempered people I've ever met were people who knew they were wrong—Wilson Miner. Who hath not learned that when chins he has his own thoughts to guard, and when struggling with mankind his temper, and in society his tongue?

—Mary Baker Eddy

Always remember that when you are in the right you can afford to keep your temper, and when you are in the wrong you cannot afford to lose it.

He is happy whose circumstances suit his temper; but he is more excellent who can suit his temper to any circumstance.

More than half the difficulties of the world would be allowed or removed by the exhibition of help.

—Arthur Hays Sulzberger

An estimated six percent of accidents happen to the eyes.

CARGO FOR THE CONGO

When the United Nations called upon Canada to provide assistance in the strife-torn Congo, the RCAF's Air Transport Command became involved in one of its largest airlift tasks.

The first aircraft dispatched to the Congo left Trenton, Ont., at 2:30 p.m. on July 19th, and within the hour was followed by three more North Stars of No. 426 (Transport) Squadron. All four carried loads of powdered milk and canned goods for distribution by U.N. authorities in the central African nation.

As these Rolls Royce Merlin-powered North Stars thundered across the Atlantic, Air Commander F. S. Carpenter, Air Officer Commanding of Air Transport Command, was busy engaged in the Congo surveying the U.N.'s airlift requirement. As a result of his work, the United Nations specifically requested Canada to provide an air operations staff and set up and operate an airstation within the Congo. That, of course, was in addition to their request for Canada to supply signals personnel and equipment to provide a much needed communications network there.

Eight special North Star flights were made to the Congo, 200,000 lbs. of supplies, 100,000 lbs. of radio equipment and 100,000 lbs. of food. The first flight, on July 19th, was scheduled to leave for the Congo, but was diverted to carry World Health Organization officials and U.N. observers to Leopoldville. On August 20th, Operation

Mallard commenced, and one North Star left Trenton, Ont., every twelve hours carrying Army Signals Corps personnel and equipment. On August 17th, 24-hour departures were scheduled for the remainder of the operation, which was completed on Friday, August 26th. By that date the army airlift command had been met for the time-being.

By August 20th, C-124 Globemaster aircraft of the United States Air Force, under direction of the United Nations, had airlifted thirteen loads of heavy supplies from Trenton, Ont., to the Congo. The vehicles proved too bulky as items for the RCAF North Stars.

Aircraft do not return from the Congo empty, for aboard are RCAF technicians who serve in Leopoldville providing ground service for arriving aircraft. With fewer troops and fewer aircraft available, ground servicing staffs in Leopoldville have been cut.



FLIGHT REPORT CHECK—Flight Lieutenant T. Charchak of Eastern Air, (near Montreal) is shown here checking his flight report. He was captain of one of the first North Stars sent to the Congo.

RCAF photo.



LOADING—Canadian Army equipment destined for the Congo is loaded aboard an RCAF C-124 Globemaster at Trenton, Ont.



OFFICERS AND MEN of the Canadian Army Signal Corps settle themselves for the long air trip to the Congo. North Stars of 426 "Thunderbolt" Transport Squadron have been flying men and supplies to the Congo since July 19th. The 2,300 mile journey via Gander, Nfld.; Lajes in the Azores; Dakar on the west coast of Africa and thence to Leopoldville takes nearly 20 flying hours.

RCAF photo.

SINCERITY IN CHRIST

"He that saith, I know him (God), and keepeth not his commandments is a liar and the truth is not in him." 1 John 2:4.

There is a man trying to keep all of the written commandments. He takes a number who knows his way around in the scriptures to even track them all down. When God begins to tell him that he does not know him, he says, "I know him. I don't say so."

Only Ten Commandments? Why there are just a million verses, 1152 verses. Besides these 10, there are more on health commandments, business, marriage and family commandments. There are rules for driving, for providing for one's family, charging. Jim Fairchild, retired, resting.

When treating animals—and when we finish with God's law in the Old Testament—there are hundreds more commandments awaiting us in the New.

Not just Ten Commandments, but hundreds of commandments. Making up a whole manner and pattern of life—Way of God. But we are to obey these laws, but Jesus Christ, the Son of God, showed we should choose them in their fulness.

Jesus didn't come to suspend the laws of God, but to live under fuller meaning. Remember Him saying that even to the Jews of the law to break the sixth law and to be faithful to a woman was to commit adultery?

TOUGH TASK

"To Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that wealth is directed for." Jeremiah 17:5.

This is obvious? We know for a certainty we are breakers of the law of God, every day that we live. As Paul said in Romans 7:25, "with the mind I myself serve the law of God, but with the flesh the law of sin." Will man ever be able to walk closely to God's way, but our human nature does things up all too easily.

Isn't that true? What then are we to do? How then can we keep the commandments of God, that we can please Him, and live as we might?

Faith

"The just shall live by faith." Romans 1:17.

So while faith is so much to this word—is that it is a self-renewing love for God and an earnest desire to obey His Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you? Romans 8:9.

God has made it an impossible task to achieve His law in the flesh. There is only the Way of Jesus Christ, "For the law of the Spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath set us free from the law of sin and death... not after the flesh but after the Spirit." Romans 8:2.

Therefore, by faith we may walk, and we could have no other faith in the guidance of the Holy Spirit of God, in the love of God, in the power of God—we may observe all His ways in our hearts.

As yet, our flesh will get in the way as Paul said, and we will do things we ought not to do—but we will be faithful to ourselves in our being.

CHRISTIAN'S OR...

As quoted before—John in his first general letter to the churches makes it very clear—"He that saith, I know (God), and keepeth not his commandments, it is a liar and the truth is not in him." If the commandment to love God's law isn't in the heart it is evidence of spiritual emptiness. If the usual manner of living fails to honor and keep God's laws, it is evidence of spiritual emptiness.

The absence of the Spirit of God. The proof of the existence of Christ as Lord in your life—and in mine—must be this, "He that saith He abides in him ought himself also to walk, even as He walked." 1 John 2:6.

Do you consistently break His laws? Why? Question yourself and see whether you are yet trusting Him as Savior, following Him as Lord. Are you sure that His are more perfect than ours? Are you sure you agree with Him, or do you still hold to your own opinions? Are you yet perfectly making up above this great God?

"But, the Lord is the true God, he is the living God, and as everlasting King" at his wrath the earth

shall tremble, and the nations shall not be able to abide his indignation." Jer. 10:16.

Because of absolute self-appraisal of opinion—it is too often of the flesh, not of God. God is not pleased with His ways—better to say, "O Lord, correct me, but with Thy judgment, for I am foolish, lest thou bring me to nothing." Jer. 10:24.

Encourage in yourself any hunger you have for God's righteous law. It is your best instinct. Open your soul to Him in faith, and learn of Him in peace and patient study of the Bible. You will be blessed by associating with "children of God." Surely, having Christians there are many around if you look. "And now, his children, abide in him, that when he shall appear, we may be advanced before him as his companions." 1 John 2:28.

Occasional aches and pains

The average person in good health has an occasional headache, pain or feeling of discomfort that usually this is a temporary affair. There are headaches or pains in body, muscles or joints that are continuous and persistent. The cause might be a doctor, but it is not a doctor's business to treat such a change in exercise or temporary conditions at home or work but there could be a health condition which should be diagnosed and treated properly.

RECAUTION

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

Because the earth's atmosphere bends or refracts light, our eyes see the sun far in the distance around the earth's curvature after it has set.

A factual fish story

This is a true fish story about a shark that ate a man. "One that was a fisherman," I once heard him say to it upon my way in—in fact, I did receive a mild kind of catch and he said, "I can bring it to the harbor, where I was greeted with cheers by a crowd of people."

The crowd was a group of men with a woman on a June-bug at the docks at Bingham. The man was wearing a suit, as usual, and I was alone before the crowd. I was greeted with catching anything. In the calm solitude I felt him naming and the hillsides reminded me of a sunset by the Portuguese port. Comments on "The Fisher folk" tending on the waves to endorse him his drowned love."

"All hands the heaven and earth, the wind the same, When deep death in the sea the fish catchin. Natural silence brooding like a dream."

Meditating thus I had little hope of even a nibble when suddenly, I felt a ferocious strike! Apparently, I had disturbed the slumber of a forty monster of the deep. In a flash he leapt out of the water, shook water from his head, and began to crawl in slowly but firmly until I'd get him against the lock wall. In the twilight I could discern his long green back beneath the water. He was quiet now, evidently tired. I lifted his nose above the surface and, no, you are wrong! He didn't get away at that point. This is a true fish story, not a fictitious one, and the suspense at this time is quite factual.

As I was saying, before I was interrupted, I lifted his nose above the surface and proceeded to him him ashore where he lay on his back. He may have appeared to be dead, but he was not. He had been lying on the wharf, but he was a mumble all right and seemed big enough to be his judgment was confirmed by a stranger who happened to be there at that triumphant moment. "Sure,"

that's big enough," he said. I said, "I took his word for it and picked up my quarry by the gills and he said, 'I can bring it to the harbor, where I was greeted with cheers by a crowd of people.'"

Attracted by the evasion, the landlord appeared at the door. He said, "I can bring it to the harbor, where I was greeted with cheers by a crowd of people." He said, "I can bring it to the harbor, where I was greeted with cheers by a crowd of people."

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it's short," I insisted. "We'll see," he said, and made out to the harbor. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish. I waited, and he came back with a small fish.

"But it

